(5) that, in the above said Sanskrit College, Astrology, Medicine, *Mantrikam* etc., should be taught. If a college could not be opened, a grant-in-aid should be given to the private Sanskrit Patasala at Koyippalli Karanma in Kayankulam conducted by the members of the Kaniyar community.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

128. The present grant-in-aid system and its effects.

Mr. C. A. Rangasayi Aiyar B. A., L. T. (Member, T. I. C., Alwaye) submitted that, though in regard to the high state of efficiency demanded, the Education Code was a perfect document, the same could not be said of it when it was applied to private efforts in education. In 1085 when the Code was published, there were 2,900 and odd Private schools; but after three years' working of the Code, the schools dwindled down to 880. From 1089 the number of Private schools again rose to 3,015 on account of the fresh stimulus given to education by Government without, however, substantially altering the provisions of the Code. He mentioned the following as some of the facilities given for the encouragement of private schools.

(1) The sanction given for the appointment of under-graduate teachers with a grasp of the Vernacular in the place of graduates to teach the Preparatory class and Forms I and II.

(2) The modification of the rules regarding the qualifications required to teach class IV.

(3) The definition of minimum requirements for a school-house for purposes of recognition and grant.

(4) The raising of the maximum strength in every class by 5 in excess of the old maximum prescribed.

(5) The award of partial recognition and bonus with a view to bring the private unrecognized institutions under the class of recognised schools.

The Member then explained the disabilities the teachers in Private schools were suffering from and proposed the following remedial measures :—

(1) Bond or no bond, no teacher should be removed or degraded by the Managers without obtaining the previous sanction of the department.

(2) The Chapters in the Travancore Service Regulations concerning leave, allowances, tenure of appointment, &c, should be applied to private service and the Managers should be asked to conform to those provisions as a condition of recognition and grant.

(3) The Managers should be required to follow the graded system of pay sanctioned for teachers in Departmental schools.

(4) The Managers should be asked to open the Provident Fund at once.

(5) The Head Masters' Conference should be revived.

(6) The Education Code should be revised with proper safeguards in regard to service in Private schools.

(7) The Chapter on grant-in-aid should be closely followed to render the existence of, and even additions to, the Private schools feasible.

(8) The Government should be pleased to renew the system of half-salary grants for fully trained teachers or award a capitation grant of Rs. 3.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestions of the Member will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

129. The present educational policy, with special reference to the need for a Higher Grade English school in the heart of South Travancore.

Mr. N. Sankaranarayana Pillai (Member, Vilavancode Taluk) submitted that the policy pursued by the authorities of His Highness the Maha Raja's College was not beneficial to the interests of the students. In the first place, admission was being refused to the holders of the Secondary School Final Certificate, declared

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fit for College admission. Such a step on the part of the College authorities drove many young men to Colleges outside the State where they were freely admitted. When the cry in Travancore was for more Colleges, it was deplorable that there should be grievances in the matter of admission to the only Government College. The second subject of complaint was the severity with which the Selection Examinations were being conducted in the Junior Intermediate and B. A. classes. In the Member's opinion, such Selection examinations were unnecessary. Even in spite of all those tests the University examination results were not commensurately creditable. There were some well-known Colleges in the Presidency where no Selection examinations were being held. Thirdly, the Member spoke about the unsatisfactory management of the Caste Hindu Hostel and said that the charges for each student were high, that the Warden should be an Indian to ensure proper supervision of the kitchen, that the staff was larger than was necessary and that the treatment accorded to the students by the European Warden should be better.

The Member represented that the policy in regard to Secondary education required revision. The expenses were, no doubt, on the increase due to the large salaries given to teachers. But the receipts too were increasing and, at the worst, the finances in regard to English education would be balanced. It would be enough to see that the Government were not losers. That being the case, the number of English schools should be increased. The English High schools were not being proportionately distributed and there was necessity for a larger number of Lower Grade English schools also in the various parts of the State. So far as South Travancore was concerned, the number of Higher Grade English schools was not at all sufficient. There ought to be one at least in Vilavancode, as it would serve the surrounding taluks having Lower Grade English schools.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. As regards the Hostel, at present Government are spending some amount out of the State exchequer. This is not fair to the general tax-payer. It is but right that the students should be made to share the whole of the expenditure incurred on their behalf.

130. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade English School at Neyyattinkara.

Mr. M. Kesava Pillai (Member, Neyyattinkara Taluk) emphasized the need for raising the standard of the L. G. English school at Neyyattinkara and said that, owing to the absence of higher classes, most of the boys discontinued their English studies after the Third Form. The people of the place were generally poor and could not afford to send their children to distant places for education. There was also the fear that, if the young boys were sent to distant places, they would go astray owing to want of direct supervision from the parents. Hence, English education was day after day decreasing in the taluk. A very large number of boys were receiving instruction in the Malayalam schools but they did not avail themselves of English education owing to the above causes. The present English school afforded facilities for extension. The people were prepared to construct additional buildings that might be necessary and also defray the additional expenditure on account of opening the higher class. He requested that the Fourth Form might be opened at least temporarily for one year and that, in the event of its not proving successful, the class might be discontinued.

To the Dewan's query, the Member said that the Higher Grade English school at Kanjirancolam was 6 miles from Neyyattinkara and that the place lacked water and other conveniences necessary for the boys.

Dewan's reply.—A report will be called for from the Director of Public Instruction on the Member's representation.

131. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade English School at Kottarakara.

Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai (Member, Kottarakara Taluk) pointed out the need for a Higher Grade English school at Kottarakara and said that the subject was an old one. The strength of the school was 208, though many boys were drawn

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